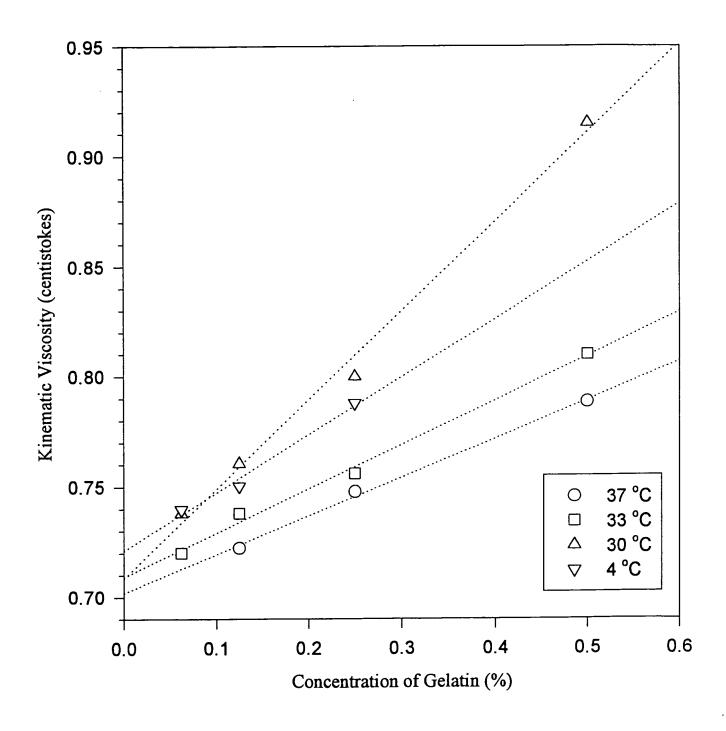
| Selected Bone Grafting Materials | afting Materials | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Graft Material | Category | Physical Form | Distributor | Notes |
| Collagraft | conductive | Paste of Collagen TCP and HA | Zimmer | Inappropriate for large grafts. HA not resorbable. Expensive. |
| Norian | conductive | Reactive Paste which solidifies | SRS | New, interesting results, so far. Inappropriate for large grafts |
| Corraline HA | conductive | Calcined Coral 'Foam' of HA | Interpore | Good mechanical properties, difficult handling. |
| Powdered HA | conductive | Particulate HA, in a variety of presentations | Numerous | Problems with migration from implant site. Not resorbable. |
| Bioglass | conductive | SiO ₂ , Na ₂ O, CaO, P ₂ O ₅ glass, forms HA-carbonate in-vivo | U.S. Biomaterials | Problems with migration from implant site. Not resorbable. |
| Autograft bone | inductive | Usually iliac or tibial crest wedge or just marrow | N/A | Up to >20% explant site morbidity. (Younger) |
| Allograft whole bone | conductiveor inductive | Whole Bone Segments or chips, often including articular components. Either Frozen or Freeze-dried | University of Florida Tissue Bank, (UFTB), other tissue banks | Inductive if processing and sterilization is limited. Conductive if over-processed. Perceived problem with disease transmission. |
| Grafton | inductive | DBM in Glycerol matrix, provided pre- loaded in syringe | Osteotech | Problems with migration from implantation site.(Frenkel) 778 Glycerol is a neurolytic agent. |
| DBM | inductive | Powdered or Chips, provided Freeze-dried | UFTB, other tissue banks | Problems with migration from implantation site. (Lasa; Frenkel) |

Figure 1.

| Bone Den | Bone Demineralization Procedure | |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Step No. | Procedure | Purpose |
| L | harvest long bones aseptically, remove adherent tissue | |
| 2 | grind bones at 4°C to 80 microns minimum size | powder demineralizes more rapidly |
| 3 | soak at 4°C in hydrogen peroxide (3%), 24 hours | oxidizes proteins, reduces antigenicity, antiseptic |
| 4 | soak at 4°C in 70% ethanol, 24 hours | defatting of bone, reduces antigenicity, antiseptic |
| 5 | soak at 4°C in 0.5N HCl, 24 hours | dissolves and removes mineral components, removes acid soluble proteins, reduces antigenicity, antiseptic |
| 6 | sieve to separate particles in ranges 80-400 μ m, >400 μ m, and <80 μ m, discard 80μ m | $80\text{-}400\mu\text{m}$ fraction is sold as DBM powder, >400 μm is sold as chips, <80 μm is engulfed by macrophagic activity <i>in vivo</i> and is ineffective, so it is discarded |
| 7 | lyophilize | allows storage at room temperature for up to 4 years, reduces antigenicity |

Figure 2.

Figure 3. Kinematic Viscosity (centistokes) versus Concentration (%) of Human Gelatin Processed at Various Temperatures in Phosphate Buffered Saline Solution



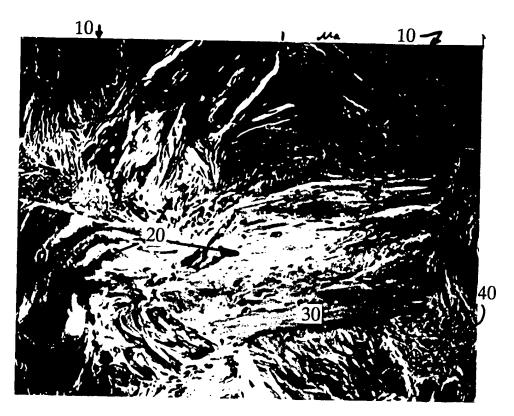


FIG. 4A

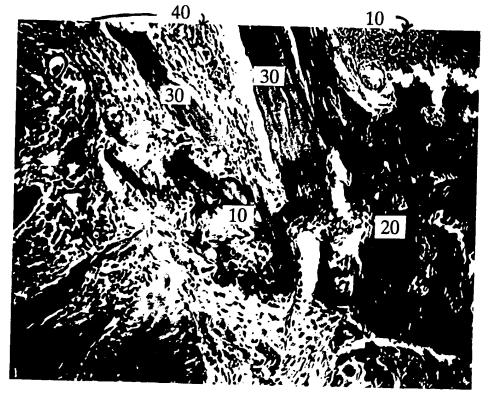


FIG. 4B